

MT

2018 ____ 1100

MT - GEOGRAPHY - (73) - SEMI PRELIM - I : PAPER - 3

Time : 2 Hours

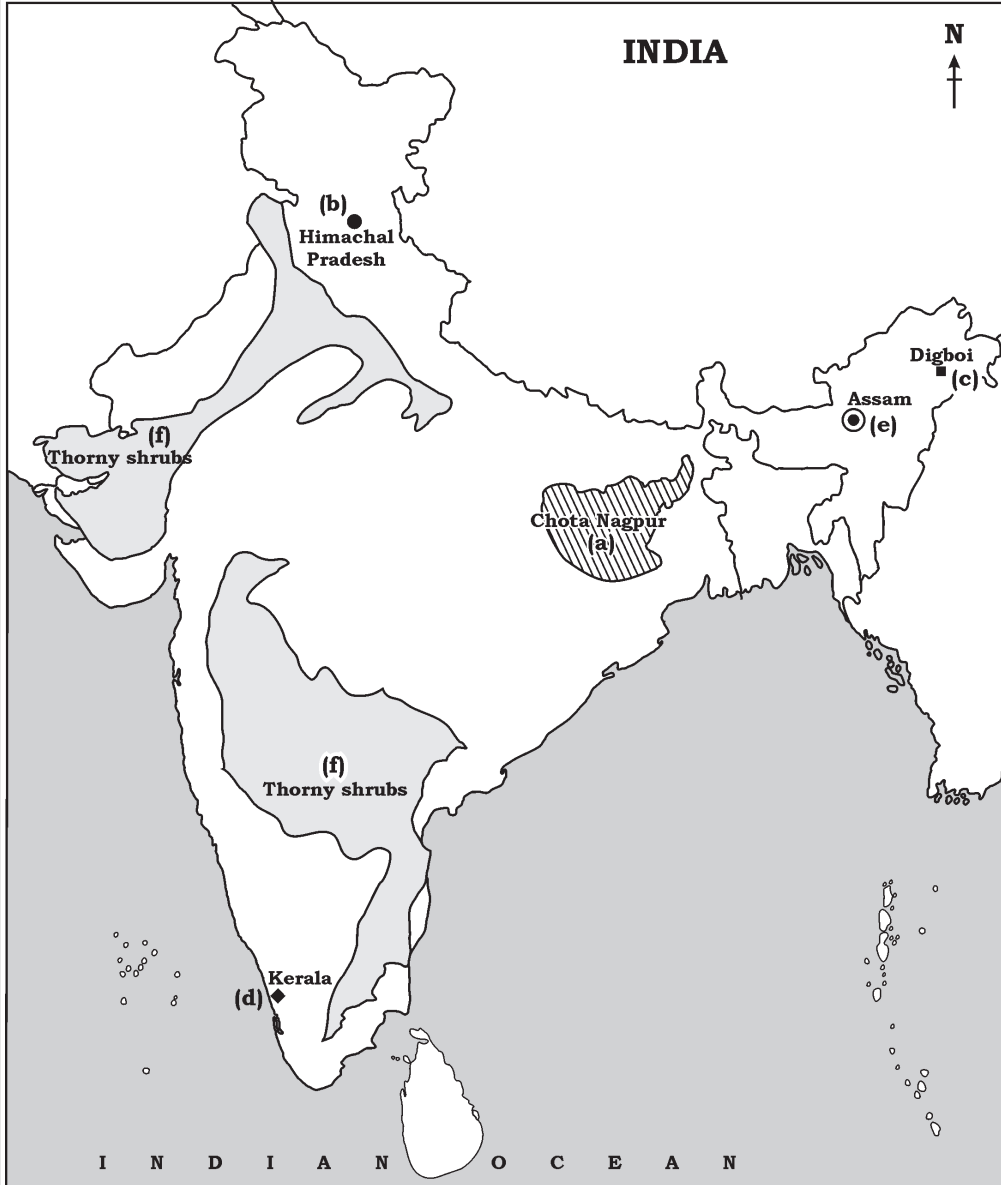
(Model Answer Paper)







Max. Marks : 40

A.1. Fill in the blank choosing the correct alternative :		
(a) Manaus is a port on the confluence of the Negro and the Amazon rivers, where urbanisation has occurred.		1
(b) With a population of around 19 crores, according to Census 2010, Brazil ranks 5th in the world.		1
(c) Among fish varieties, sword fish fish is found in seas of Brazil		1
(d) Indian agriculture is mainly of subsistence types.		1
A.2. Match the correct pairs :		
(a) Coastal Lowlands of Brazil	- densely populated (within 300 kms. of the area)	1
(b) Amazon Basin Interiors	- sparsely populated	1
(c) Central and Western Brazil	- less populated	1
(d) Brazil Highlands	- moderately populated	1
A.3. (A) Answer in one or two sentence : (Any 2)		
(a) Evergreen forests are called the lungs of the world because they release large amount of oxygen in environment which decreases the amount of carbon dioxide.		1
(b) India occupies only 2.41% of the land area of the world, whereas Brazil occupies 5.6% of the world's total land area.		1
(c) (i) Inaccessibility due to dense forests. (ii) Lack of knowledge of potential reserves of resources. Those are the two reasons for limitations in mining in interior parts of Brazil.		1
A.3. (B) Name the following :		
(a) The USA, The UK, Germany, Japan, China, Russia. etc.		1
(b) Brazil Institute of Geography and Statistics.		1

A.4. (A) On an outline map of India fill the given information and make a legend : (Any 4)

4

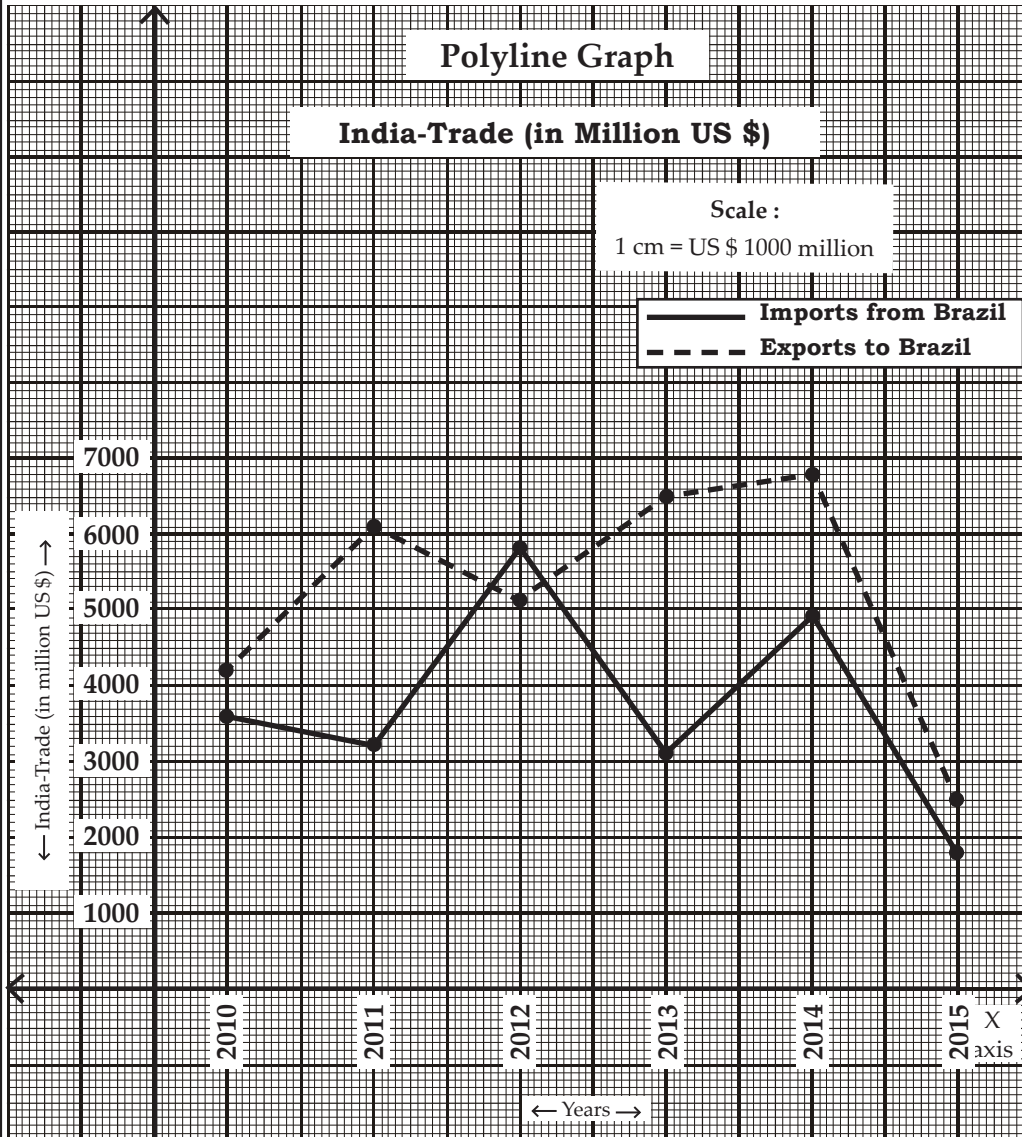


- (a)  Chota Nagpur
- (b)  Himachal Pradesh
- (c)  Digboi
- (d)  Kerala
- (e)  Assam
- (f)  Thorny shrubs vegetation area. (Any part of the region to be shown)

A.4.	(B) Read the map of Brazil and answer the questions given below : (Any 4)	
(a)	South and South-East parts of Brazil have high level of urbanisation.	1
(b)	Sao Paulo, Goiás, Rio de Janeiro, Espírito Santo and Manaus have urbanisation of 91% - 100%. (Any 1)	1
(c)	Para, Maranhao and Piaui are the least urbanised state. (Any 1)	1
(d)	Manaus is the highly urbanised area in the Amazon Basin.	1
(e)	Brisillia has an urban population 81% - 91%.	1
(f)	Mato Grosso Do Sul has an urbanisation of 71% to 80%.	1
A.5.	Give geographical reasons : (Any 3)	
(a)	(i) India is the second most populous country in the world, with a population of around 121 crores (according to census 2011). (ii) India occupies only 2.41% of the land area of the world, but it supports 17.5% of the world's population. (iii) Thus India has less percent of world's land and high percent of world's population. (iv) Hence, India's average population density is high i.e. 382 persons per sq. km. (as per the Census 2011).	2
(b)	(i) The thick equatorial rainforest zones are in the north-east. (ii) The climate here is unhealthy and unfit for settlement. (iii) There are limitations on use and exploitation of natural resources. (iv) Transport facilities are very poor in the region due to poor infrastructural facilities. (v) In the North-East Brazil lies the 'Drought Quarilateral' which has poor rainfall and racks any kind of cultivation. So, settlements are sparse in North Eastern Brazil.	2
(c)	(i) As the altitude increases, the temperature decreases. (ii) The climatic is very cold in the high altitudes. In Jammu and Kashmir and parts of Himalayas temperature drops to -40°C. (iii) Very few species of plants can survive in such extreme conditions. Only seasonally flowering trees are found at higher altitudes. Hence, Vegetation is scarce in the high altitude of the Himalayas.	2
(d)	(i) A mixed economy has co-existence of both, public and private sector and a balance is maintained between social welfare and profit maximisation. (ii) India and Brazil got freedom from years of British and Portuguese colonialism. (iii) Both are developing countries with very low Gross National Income and Per Capita Income.	2

(iv) To uplift scores of the weaker sections of the society, various government programmes are implemented and at the same time the spirit of entrepreneurship is encouraged.
Hence, both Brazil and India are mixed economies.

A.6. (A) Draw a polyline graph based on the following statistical information and answer the following questions : 6



- (a) The difference between the values of Imports to and Exports from Brazil is US \$ 2900 million in 2011. (6100 – 3200 = US \$ 2900 million)
- (b) In 2012, the value of import from Brazil exceed it exports.
- (c) India has a favourable balance trade with Brazil.

OR		
A.6.	(B) Study the following graph and answer the questions based on it : (Any 3)	
(a)	The Amazon region receives the heaviest rainfall in Brazil. It receives about 2000 mm of rainfall.	2
(b)	The height of Guyana Highlands go up to 1000 metres whereas the height of Parana Basin is about 500 metres.	2
(c)	Reptiles and Grassland animals are found in the Brazil Highlands. Average temperature in the Amazon Basin is 28°C.	2
(d)	The type of forest changes from Equatorial forest in the North to Temperate forest in the South. This is because the rainfall decreases as one moves from north to south.	2
(e)	Tropical forests are found at the Guyana Highlands.	2
(f)	Brazilian Highlands are located at the height of 500-1000 m and the Amazon Basin is located at the height of about 0-200 m from the sea levels.	2
A.7.	Answer the following in detail : (Any 2)	
(a)	Similarities in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :	4
(i)	Long Coastline : Both Brazil and India have a long coastline of about 7400 kms and 7500 kms respectively which is favourable for fishing activities.	
(ii)	Important for the Economy : Fishing is important for the economies in both the countries as it helps in augmenting food supply, raising nutritional levels, generating employment and earning foreign exchange.	
(iii)	Marine Fishing : In both the countries, marine fishing has well developed.	
	Differences in the fishing activities in Brazil and India :	
(i)	Types of Fishing : Marine fishing and inland fishing are the two types of fishing Brazil undertakes marine fishing on a large scale Inland fishing is not developed, even though large numbers of rivers are there in Brazil. In India, marine fishing contributes to 40% of its total annual fish production and inland fishing contributes 60% of its total annual fish production.	
(ii)	Major Fishes : In Brazil, swordfish, shrimps, lobsters and sardines are mainly caught. The major fishes in India's western coast are sardines, mackerel, Bombay Duck and prawns. On the eastern coast horse mackerels, clupeids and silver bellies are mainly caught.	

<p>(b)</p>	<p>(i) In Brazil, rainfall varies due to physiography. In most parts of the equatorial region, it rains throughout the year. (ii) As one moves away from the equator, the number of rainy days as well as amount of rainfall reduces. (iii) This affects the life cycle of the vegetation too. (iv) Evergreen forests are found in the area where it rains throughout the year. (v) In regions which receive rainfall only during certain seasons, the density of the vegetation reduces. (vi) Instead of forests, various types of grass, short shrubs, thorny vegetation, etc. are found. (vii) Brazil has the largest number of vegetation species in the world. (viii) This includes evergreen vegetation, semi-evergreen, arid, etc. (ix) One finds trees like Pau Brasil, rubber, mahogany, rosewood and a variety of orchids.</p>	<p>4</p>												
<p>(c)</p>	<p>(i) Sex ratio can be improved by educating people about the importance of having a well-balanced sex ratio. (ii) Female literacy and women empowerment should be increased. (iii) People should be aware of the negative consequences and the social problems that can crop up if the number of males is much higher. (iv) Gender bias should be removed from society for sex ratio to improve by discouraging unjust social custom and protecting women by stricter government regulations.</p>	<p>4</p>												
<p>(d)</p>	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>Human settlements in the Ganga river basin</th> <th>Human settlements in the Amazon river basin</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>(i)</td> <td>Nucleated settlements are found in Ganga River Basin.</td> <td>Dispersed settlements are found in this region.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(ii)</td> <td>River Ganga flows in Northern India and the soil deposited by Ganga and tributaries its tribal found has helped the of Northern Plains.</td> <td>The Amazon River Basin is to the north of Brazil is and is its largest river basin.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(iii)</td> <td>There is ample of water, fertile soil, favourable climate in the Ganga River Basin.</td> <td>It receives around 2000mm rainfall. There is extremely unhealthy climate, inaccessibility.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Human settlements in the Ganga river basin	Human settlements in the Amazon river basin	(i)	Nucleated settlements are found in Ganga River Basin.	Dispersed settlements are found in this region.	(ii)	River Ganga flows in Northern India and the soil deposited by Ganga and tributaries its tribal found has helped the of Northern Plains.	The Amazon River Basin is to the north of Brazil is and is its largest river basin.	(iii)	There is ample of water, fertile soil, favourable climate in the Ganga River Basin.	It receives around 2000mm rainfall. There is extremely unhealthy climate, inaccessibility.	<p>4</p>
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(iv)	Ganga River Basin is suitable for human settlement.	The Amazon River Basin is unsuitable for human settlement.
(v)	The above conditions have helped flourish agriculture and other industries resulting in huge employment opportunities.	Due to dense evergreen forests, there are restrictions on the use of natural resources, which has affected economic development.

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